

## NEW SPECIES AND NEW COMBINATIONS IN GOODENIACEAE AND CAMPANULACEAE

R. C. CAROLIN

(Accepted for publication 15.1.1980)

### ABSTRACT

Carolin, R. C. (John Ray Herbarium, University of Sydney, Australia 2006) 1980. *New species and new combinations in Goodeniaceae and Campanulaceae. Telopea 2 (1): 63-75.*—The following new species are described: *Isotoma luteola* (Campanulaceae); *Goodenia ceutralis*, *G. rupestris*, *G. wilsonensis*, *G. peacockiana*, *G. schwerinensis*, *G. suffrutescens*, *G. augustifolia*, *G. gibbosa*, *G. megasepala*, *G. iyouta*, *G. occidentalis*, *G. fauenum*, *G. virgata*, *G. triodiophila*, *G. stellata*, *Scaevola basedowii*, and *Cooperuokia seabridiuseula* (Goodeniaceae). The new name *Goodenia krauseana* is supplied for *Goodenia nana* Krause non De Vriese, and the new combination *Verreauxia verreauxii* (De Vriese) Carolin is made for *V. paniculata* Benth.

### INTRODUCTION

A number of species of *Goodenia* are here described for the first time and a new combination provided in that genus. These, together with other undescribed species and necessary new combinations, have become evident during a revision of the genus as a whole which will be published in the future. The names supplied here, unlike the remaining undescribed taxa etc., are required for the forthcoming Flora of Central Australia which is likely to be published before the generic revision. The species are referred to by their position in Krause's system (Krause, 1912), although this needs some revision.

One new species of *Isotoma* and one of *Scaevola* from the central Australian area are described for the first time. The opportunity is also taken here to describe a new species of *Cooperuokia* and to make a new combination in *Verreauxia*.

#### *Isotoma luteola* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 3 km n. Wauchope, 20° 37' S., 134° 14' E., P.K. Latz 5152, 11.6.1974 (NT 43754).

Herba prostrata pilis paucis instructa caulibus ad 25 cm longis. Folia sessilia oblonga ad elliptica usque ad 1.5 cm longa dentibus crassis instructa. Flores in pedunculis ad 3 cm longis ex axillis foliorum distalium natis. Corolla lilacina ad caerulea vel violacea tubis circiter 5 mm longis. Tubus antherarum setis pluribus in orificio sed duabus earundum reliquibus ad 2-plo longioribus. Capsula globularis ad obconica 4-6 mm longa.

Prostrate herb with a few scattered hairs on the stems and leaves. *Stems* up to 25 cm long. *Leaves* sessile, oblong to elliptic, up to 15 mm long and 10 mm wide, coarsely toothed. *Flowers* borne on almost glabrous peduncles up to 3 cm long in the axils of the upper leaves. *Sepals* 1.5-2 mm long. *Corolla* lilac to blue or violet but becoming paler towards the base; tube c. 5 mm long; lobes spreading, 2-3 mm long. *Anther tube* c. 1.5 mm long with a number of bristles at the orifice, of which 2 of the lower ones are 1 mm long and thus much longer than the others. *Capsule* globular to obconic, 4-6 mm long, dehiscent through two valves. *Seeds* numerous.

This species occurs in muddy situations or damp earth on the margins of creeks and water pools in the Northern Territory.

The specific epithet refers to its normal habitat on mud or damp earth.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: NORTHERN TERRITORY: Long Hole, 30 m [48 km] NW. Willowra HS., G. Chippendale, 30.7.1958 (NT 4741); Hanson River, R. Rawlin, 21.4.1962 (NT 8832); Stirling Stn., 21° 47' S., 133° 43' E., A. S. Mitchell 043, 3.7.1974 (NT 42084); Marqua Stn., 22° 39' S., 137° 10' E., P. K. Latz 2625, 25.5.1972 (NT 35142); Curlew W. H., Lander River, G. Chippendale, 31.7.1958 (NT 4801).

***Goodenia krauseana* Carolin, nom. nov.**

REPLACED SYNONYM: *Goodenia nana* Krause, Pflanzenr. 54: 80 (1912) *nom. illeg. non* De Vriese, Nat. Verh. Holl. Maats. Wet. Haarlem, 10: 132 (1854), which is a taxonomic synonym of *Goodenia humilis* R. Br. The species is named in honour of K. Krause who revised the family in 1912 for Das Pflanzenreich.

***Goodenia rupestris* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: un-named pass between Hull and Docker Rivers, Petermann Ranges, Northern Territory, *R. Carolin* 5333, 21.8.1966 (NSW). ISOTYPE: SYD.

Herba gossypine tomentosa ascendens vel pendula caulibus latis condensatis. Folia elliptica vel anguste elliptica vel anguste obovata usque ad 6 cm longa integra basin versus sensim in petiolum indistinctum contracta. Flores in racemis foliosis dispositi: bracteolae lineares, 4–5 mm longae: pedicellus non articulatus. Corolla flava saepe obsoleto atque scriebus enationum obscurarum munita: lobi superiores alis 1.5 mm latis auriculatis. Ovulae 16–20. Indusium depresso obovatum, 1 mm longum setis super labiis affixis. Capsula elliptica 6 mm longa valvis duabus profunde bifidis erectis dehiscens. Semina ignota.

Aascending or pendulous perennial herb with a thick well-developed stock and scapes to 20 cm long. Leaves elliptic to narrow-obovate, 2–6 cm long, narrowing very gradually towards the base, entire, acute, cottony-tomentose on both surfaces but less so on the upper one and often glabrescent; leaves on the scape smaller and often sessile. Flowers arranged in terminal leafy racemes with bracteolate pedicels up to 1.2 cm long. Sepals linear-deltoid, 4–5 mm long, adnate to the ovary almost to its summit. Corolla yellow, 14–16 mm long, cottony-tomentose outside, villous inside with some small enations, anterior pouch almost obsolete; superior lobes auriculate. Style 5–6 mm long; indusium depressed-obovate or semi-orbicular, c. 2 mm wide slightly villous and with white bristles on the lips. Capsule ellipsoid, c. 6 mm long, 2-valved to the base each valve itself split half-way. Seeds not seen.

This species would be placed in ser. *Rosulatae* according to the classification of Krause (1912). The specific epithet refers to occurrence of this species on the cliffs of the Petermann Ranges in the Northern Territory which is its only recorded locality to date. It is a fairly distinct species, possibly related to *G. xanthosperma* F. Muell. from which it can be distinguished by its entire leaves, perennial habit and the fact that the bristles around the orifice of the indusium are affixed on the lip rather than a short distance behind the lip.

***Goodenia peacockiana* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: 23 miles from Yelma on the Leonora road, Western Australia, *R. Carolin* 5911, 27.7.1967 (NSW). ISOTYPE: SYD.

Herba prostrata vel decumbens probabiliter annua. Caules condensati rosulae persistenti foliorum: scapi usque ad 25 cm longi pilis arachnoideo-multicellularis pauca. Folia elliptica usque ad anguste obovata 2–6 cm longa, usque ad 1.2 cm lata versus basin sensim in petiolum indistinctum contracta dentata plus minusve lobata glabra vel pilis multicellularis paucis instructa. Flores bracteolis linearibus pedicellisque non articulatis in racemis foliosis dispositi. Corolla flava saepe nota porphyrea instructa circa 15 mm longa saepe 1/4 longitudinem ovarii aequanti atque seriebus enationum munita. Lobi corollae superiores alis 2.5 mm latis instructi et auriculati. Dissepimentum ovarii duas partes longitudinis loculi aequans. Indusium late obovatum plicatum setis super labiis affixis. Fructum obovoideum vel ellipsoideum duabus valvis dehiscens. Semina elliptica manifeste papillata ora crassa sed ala angustissima.

Prostrate to decumbent probably annual herb with a thin taproot. Scapes up to 25 cm long sprinkled with arachnoid multicellular hairs. *Leaves* elliptic to narrow-obovate, 2–6 cm long, dentate to  $\pm$  lobed, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs when young; leaves on the scape smaller, often sessile and with a pronounced basal lobe on one side only. *Flowers* arranged in terminal leafy racemes with glabrous peduncles 5–10 cm long, bractcolate. *Sepals* lanceolate, 6 mm long. *Corolla* yellow, often with brownish-purple markings, c. 15 mm long, pubescent towards the base outside but  $\pm$  glabrous towards the top outside, pubescent and with rows of cnaions inside and with an obscure pouch; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* cottony-tomentose with a dissepiment two-thirds as long as the loculus and bearing c. 36 ovules; style 3 mm long; indusium broad-ovate, 2 mm wide, villous and with white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* obovoid to cylindrical, c. 10 mm long, dehiscing through 2 gaping valves. *Seeds* flattened, elliptic, 1.3 mm long, dark brown, prominently aculeate to setose and with a prominent rim but a very narrow wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Rosulatae* Krause. It has been confused with *Goodenia xanthosperma* F. Muell. but differs in having a basal lobe on the cauline leaves and in the lack of a dense tomentum on the undersurface of the leaves. It is found only in Western Australia. The specific epithet refers to my friend Dr. W. J. Peacock, who has accompanied me on collecting expeditions and has contributed to our knowledge of the cytology of the Goodeniaceae.

#### *Goodenia wilunensis* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 25 miles (40 km) W. of Wiluna, Western Australia, C. A. Gardner 2382, 23.7.1931. (PERTH). ISOTYPE: BM.

Herba ascendens vel decumbens vel prostrata villosa annua. Scapi usque ad 30 cm longi. Folia rosulata elliptica vel obovata 4–6 cm longa 8–15 mm lata, gossypine villosa pilis simplicibus multicellularibusque, dentata acuta basim versus sensim in petiolum indistinctum decrescentia. Flores in racemis foliosis dispositi: pedicelli 3–6 cm longi; bracteolae anguste ovatae 4 mm longae. Sepala anguste ovata 6 mm longa acuta in dimidio inferiore ovarii affixa. Corolla flava circa 18 mm longa villosa extus atque in fauce intus pubescens: lobi superiores late alati auriculati prominentes. Dissepimentum ovarii dimidium longitudinem loculi aequans. Indusium transverse semiellipticum 1 mm longum 3–5 mm latum in plica dense villosum orificio recto. Capsula globularis vel subglobularis 7 mm longa 5 mm lata. Semina plana straminea ora alata atque indistinctissima.

Ascending to decumbent or prostrate herb. *Scapes* up to 30 cm long, terete, villous. *Leaves* mostly basal, elliptic to obovate, 4–6 mm long, narrowing gradually towards the base, dentate, acute, villous; leaves on the scape somewhat smaller. *Flowers* in leafy racemes on pedicels 3–6 cm long with two narrow bracteoles c. 4 mm long. *Sepals* narrow-ovate, 6 mm long, villous, adnate to the ovary for about half its length. *Corolla* yellow with violet markings, c. 18 mm long, villous outside, pubescent inside in the throat with an obscure pouch; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* with a dissepiment about half the length of the loculus; indusium transverse-semi-elliptic, 3.5 mm wide, villous and with white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* subglobular, 7 mm long, dehiscing through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, yellowish-brown with a distinct rim but an indistinct narrow wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Rosulatae* according to Krause's (1912) classification. It is a distinctive species and can be distinguished from all other members of that section by the villous hairs and the narrow-ovate sepals which are affixed to the lower half of the ovary. The specific epithet refers to the locality of the type collection.



*Goodenia centralis* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 1.5 miles (2.5 km) E. Irving Creek, Petermann Range, Northern Territory, G. Chippendale, 24.6.1958 (NT 4643). ISOTYPE: NSW 98788.

Herba prostrata radice tenui sparsim araneoso-pubescent pilis multicellularibus saepe glabrescens. Scapi usque 80 cm longi. Folia obovata vel spatulata, 3–10 cm longa, 1.5–3 cm lata grosse dentata basim versus sensim in petiolum indistinctum contracta. Flores in racemis foliosis dispositi: bracteolae lineares: pedicellis non articulatus. Corolla flava sacco quam ovario 1/3 plo longiore atque seriebus enationum munita: lobi superiores alis 1.5 mm latis auriculatis instructi. Ovulae 28–30. Indusium depresso obovatum, 1 mm longum setis post labium affixis. Capsula elliptica vel ovoidea circa 8 mm longa duabus valvis bifidis erectis dehiscens. Semina plana oblonga.

Prostrate annual herb with scapes up to 80 cm long. *Leaves* obovate to spatulate, 3–10 cm long, arachnoid-pubescent but often sparsely so and often glabrescent, coarsely dentate, obtuse or terminated by a tooth. *Flowers* arranged in long leafy racemes on bracteolate pedicels up to 6 cm long. *Sepals* linear-deltoid, c. 2 mm long, adnate to the ovary almost to its summit. *Corolla* yellow sometimes with purplish markings, 12–15 mm long, sparsely arachnoid-pubescent outside and pubescent with rows of enations inside; anterior pouch indistinct, superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* arachnoid-pubescent with a dissepiment about two-thirds as long as the loculus and bearing 28–30 ovules; style c. 6 mm long, villous; indusium depressed-ovate, 2 mm wide, villous and with white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* ovoid to ellipsoid, c. 8 mm long, dehiscing through two valves which themselves sometimes divide to their middle. *Seeds* flattened, yellow-brown, oblong, 2.5 mm long, minutely aculeate with a distinct rim but a narrow wing.

This species has been previously confused with *Goodenia rotundifolia* R. Br. but it differs from the latter in having arachnoid rather than stiff simple hairs on the leaves and stems. It would be placed in ser. *Rosulatae* Krause. The specific epithet refers to the distribution of the species in central Australia where it occurs in a variety of soil types in Western Australia and the Northern Territory.

*Goodenia schwerinensis* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 4 miles (6.5 km) N. of east end of Schwerin Mural Crescent, Western Australia, D. E. Symon 2431, 2.8.1962 (PERTH). ISOTYPE: ADW.

Herba decumbens vel ascendens confertim pubescens pilis simplicibus et multicellularibus. Caulis condensati. Scapi usque 40 cm longi in axillis foliorum rosulatorum inserti. Folia rosulata anguste elliptica vel anguste oblonga vel anguste obovata 5–12 cm longa 1–2 cm lata dentata vel lyrata basim versus in petiolum contracta. Folia scaporum basi lobo solitario instructa. Flores in racemis foliosis dispositi pedicellis non articulatis bracteolisque linearibus. Corolla flava sacco fere obsoleto et seriebus enationum munita. Lobi superiores corollae auriculati alis circa 1 mm latis. Indusium depresso obovatum plicatum setis super labiis affixis. Fructus ovoideus circa 10 mm longus duabus valvis integris erectis crassiusculis dehiscens. Semina plana setosa elliptica ora crassa sed ala fere obsoleta.

Prostrate to decumbent or ascending herb with scapes up to 40 cm long. *Basal leaves* narrow-elliptic to narrow-obovate, 5–12 cm long, pubescent, dentate to lyrate, narrowing very gradually towards the base; leaves on the scapes narrower and almost sessile with a lobe on one side at the base. *Flowers* arranged in a leafy raceme on pedicels up to 3.5 cm long; bracteoles linear, 4–5 mm long. *Sepals* linear-deltoid, 6–7 mm long. *Corolla* yellow, 12–15 mm long, pubescent outside with mostly simple hairs, pubescent inside and with rows of many prominent enations; anterior pouch almost obsolete; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* pubescent with a dissepiment up to three-quarters the length of the loculus and bearing 28–30 ovules;

style glabrous, 5 mm long; indusium depressed-ovate, 2.5 mm wide, villous and with white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* c. 10 mm long, dehiscing through two entire thick erect valves. *Seeds* flattened, elliptic, brown, 3 mm long, aculeate with a thickened rim but an indistinct wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Rosulatae* Krause close to *Goodenia glabra* R. Br. from which it differs in its densely pubescent leaves. It occurs in Western Australia and the southwest of the Northern Territory. The specific epithet is taken from the Schwerin Mural Crescent near which it occurs.

#### *Goodenia suffrutescens* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 30 miles (48 km) S. of Halls Creek, Billiluna Station, Western Australia, *R. Carolin* 7915, 22.8.1970 (NSW). ISOTYPES: SYD, PERTH.

Suffrutex usque 1 m altus. Folia oblanceolata ad obovata 8–11 cm longa pubescentia  $\pm$  viscidia pilis glandulosis dentataque. Flores in racemis foliosis terminalibus dispositi. Pedunculi usque ad 2 cm longi bracteolis ovato-elliptica (2–) 6–15 mm longis sessilis. Pedicelli usque ad 5 cm longi indistincte articulati. Sepala lanceolata 3 mm longa. Corolla coerulea 15–20 mm longa pubescens, pilis glandulosis confertis atque paucis simplicibus extus etiam pilis paucis longis rigidis intus margines loborum inferiorum versus. Saccus corollae et anationes prominentes. Ovarium glandulose pubescens dissepimento tres partes longitudinis loculi aequanti. Indusium oblongum 2 mm longum villosum setis albido-purpurascens super labiis. Capsula ovoidca usque cylindrica 1 cm longa duabus valvis integris dehiscens.

Sub-shrub up to 1 m tall, the stems sometimes decumbent. *Leaves* usually  $\pm$  clustered at the base of the seapes, oblanceolate to obovate, 8–11 cm long, glandular-pubescent and viscid, irregularly dentate and tapering very gradually towards the base. *Flowers* arranged in terminal leafy thyrses; peduncles up to 2 cm long; bracteoles obovate to elliptic, 6–14 mm long; pedicels up to 5 mm long. *Sepals* lanceolate, c. 3 mm long. *Corolla* blue, 15–20 mm long, densely glandular-pubescent outside with a few simple hairs and with some long stiff white hairs and very prominent anations inside; superior lobes enclosing the indusium but only indistinctly auriculate; anterior pouch prominent and as long as the ovary. *Ovary* glandular-pubescent with a dissepiment three-quarters as long as the loculus and bearing up to 40 ovules; style 8–9 mm long, villous; indusium oblong, 2 mm wide, villous and with white to purplish bristles on the lips. *Capsule* ovoid to cylindrical, c. 1 cm long, dehiscing through two entire valves.

According to Krause (1912), this species would be placed in ser. *Caerulea* Benth. close to *G. scaevolina* F. Muell. It differs from that species in having broader bracteoles, coarser glandular hairs and the superior lobes of the corolla enclosing the indusium. It is only known from the Tanami desert on the borders of Western Australia and Northern Territory. The specific epithet refers to the sub-shrubby habit of the plant.

#### *Goodenia angustifolia* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: Nockatunga, Queensland, *R. Carolin* 4159, 8.1964 (NSW).

Herba erecta vel ascendens usque ad 25 cm alta, glauca. Folia basalia linearia tertia canaliculata integra sessilia 5–8 cm longa. Folia caulina subfasciculata quam folia basalia aliquantum breviora. Flores in racemis brevibus vel umbellis dispositi pedunculus 5–10 mm longis bracteolisque lineari-deltoidicis 1–1.5 mm longis. Sepala oblongo-lanceolata 2.5–3 mm longa. Corolla flava 10–12 mm longa glabra extus simpliciter pubescens ac intus glandulose. Lobi superiores corollae auriculi unde ala inferiore sino longo disjuncti. Dissepimentum ovarii tertiam longitudinem loculi aequans. Indusium transverse oblongum 1.5 mm longum convexum setis albis usque 0.3 mm longis super labiis munitum. Capsula et semina ignotae.



Erect or ascending herb up to 25 cm high. *Leaves* basal and cauline the latter tending to be fasciculate, linear, terete and channelled, thick, glabrous,  $\pm$  glaucous, 5–8 cm long; cauline leaves somewhat shorter. *Flowers* arranged in short terminal racemes or umbellate on glabrous pedicels 5–10 mm long; bracteoles linear-deltoid, c. 1 mm long. *Sepals* oblong-lanceolate, entire, acute, glabrous, c. 3 mm long. *Corolla* bright yellow, 10–12 mm long, glabrous outside with an indistinct pouch; superior lobes auriculate with the auricle separated from the wing by a deep long sinus. *Ovary* glabrous, glaucous with a dissepiment c. one-third as long as the loculus and bearing c. 24 ovules; style 3 mm long, glabrous; indusium transverse-oblong, 2 mm wide, convex with a tuft of villous hairs on either side and white bristles around the orifice.

According to Krause's system this species would be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Benth. close to *Goodenia glauca* F. Muell. It can be distinguished from *G. glauca* in having linear-terete leaves. It is known only from the type collection. The specific epithet refers to the narrow leaves.

### *Goodenia gibbosa* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: South end of Dean Range, Western Australia, *R. C. Carolin* 6071, 5.8.1967 (NSW).

Herba prostrata vel decumbens saepe stolonifera. Folia elliptica usque ad oblanceolata (2-) 5–8 cm longa  $\pm$  simpliciter molliterque pubescentia, dentata vel integra basim versus sensim contracta, in rosulis in caulorrhiza vel in stolonibus disposita. Flores in racemis vel umbellis foliosis vel in axillis foliorum basium dispositi pedunculis glabris vel plus minusve molliter pubescentibus articulatis post casum capsularum persistentibus. Sepala lanceolata vel ovata 2–3 mm longa. Corolla flava 12–17 mm longa glabra vel extus sparsissime pubescens vel intus pubescens, sacco prominentissimo ovarium aequanti. Lobi superiores corollae auriculati. Ovarium dissepimento longitudine vix dimidiam longitudinem loculi aequanti. Indusium transverse oblongum 1.5 mm longum barbellatum infra atque setis albidis 0.5 mm longis super labro superiore munitum. Capsula globularis vel subglobularis 5–6 mm diametro duabus valvis dehiscens. Semina orbicularia 3 mm diametro reticulata ala sordida circa 5 mm lata.

Prostrate to decumbent herb with basal group of leaves and further tufts on the ends of short stolons. *Leaves* elliptic to obovate or oblanceolate, 5–8 cm long, sprinkled with soft appressed or spreading simple hairs, dentate to almost entire, tapering very gradually towards the base; cauline leaves smaller than the basal ones. *Flowers* arranged in leafy racemes or in umbels or solitary in the axils of the leaves. *Sepals* lanceolate to ovate, 2–3 mm long, adnate to the ovary for c. two-thirds of its length. *Corolla* yellow, 12–17 mm long, glabrous outside or with a few scattered hairs; anterior pouch prominent and as long as or slightly longer than the ovary; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* glabrous with a dissepiment c. half as long as the loculus and bearing c. 20 ovules; style 5 mm long; indusium transverse-oblong, 2.5 mm wide, villous and with white bristles around the lips. *Capsule* globular or nearly so, 5–6 mm diam., dehiscing through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, orbicular, c. 3 mm diam., black, reticulate-foveate, with a distinct rim and a greyish wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Benth. according to the system of Krause (1912), and has affinities with *G. pinnatifida* Schlecht., from which it can be distinguished by a much more marked stoloniferous habit, a much more pronounced corolla pouch and the pedicels persistent long after the valves of the capsule have fallen. It occurs in Western Australia and the Northern Territory and is common in the central Australian area. The specific epithet refers to the gibbous appearance of the inferior ovary due to the presence of the corolla pouch.

***Goodenia megasepala* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: Beale Range, Queensland, *K. A. Williams* 78202, 8.1978 (BRI 264700).

Herba prostrata vel decumbens substolonifera. Folia oblanceolata vel anguste elliptica 2–10 cm longa hirsuta dentata vel pinnatisecta basim versus sensim in petiolum indistinctissimum contraeta in rosula basali vel in caespite caulini disposita. Flores in pseudoumbellis foliosis terminalibus dispositi pedunculis 4–6 cm longis ebracteolatis indistincte articulatis. Sepala anguste elliptica vel lanceolata 6–8 mm longa. Corolla flava c. 18 mm longa hirsuta extus et basi pubescens intus. Ovarium hirsutum dissepimento circa dimidiam longitudinem loculi aequante. Indusium transverse oblongum 1.5 mm longum setis albidis super labiis munitum. Capsula globularis c. 6 mm diametro duabus valvis integris tarde seccidentibus. Semina plana reticulata alis angustis.

Prostrate to decumbent herb with a stout tap-root. *Scapes* pubescent, up to 25 cm long. *Leaves* mostly basal, oblanceolate to narrow-elliptic in outline, 2–10 cm long, pubescent, dentate or pinnately lobed, tapering very gradually towards the base. *Flowers* arranged in leafy umbel-like racemes on pedicels up to 6 cm long, ebracteolate. *Sepals* narrow-elliptic to lanceolate, 6–8 mm long, 1.5 mm wide. *Corolla* yellow, c. 18 mm long, pubescent-hirsute outside, pubescent inside especially towards the base; anterior pouch obscure; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* pubescent with a dissepiment c. half as long as the loculus and bearing c. 30 ovules; style c. 6 mm long; indusium transverse-oblong, 3.5 mm wide, convex, with a few scattered villous hairs and some white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* globular, c. 6 mm diam., hirsute, dehiscing through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened with a broad wing and prominent rim.

This species would be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Krause, although its affinities within that series are obscure. It is possibly related to *G. fascicularis* F. Muell. & Tate, from which it can be distinguished by the larger broader sepals from which the specific epithet is derived, and the hairs on the leaves and stems which are not strigose. It is known only from the region close to Windorah in Queensland.

***Goodenia iyouta* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: near Notabilis Hill, Gunbarrel Highway, Western Australia, *E. Bettenay* 25, 7.1965 (PERTH).

Herba prostrata. Caules usque 120 cm longi hirsuto-pubescentes. Folia basalia ignota. Bracteae ovatae vel ellipticae dentatae plus minusve pubescentes basim versus sensim in petiolum indistinctum usque ad 1 cm longum attenuatae. Flores in racemis longis foliosis dispositi pedunculis usque ad 4 cm longis ebracteolatis et non articulatis. Sepala anguste oblonga circa 3.5 mm longa pro dimidio longitudine ovarii affixa. Corolla flava 11–14 mm longa simpliciter glanduloseque brevissime pubescens extus saepe prominenti longitudinem ovarii aequante. Lobi superiores corollae indistinctissime auriculati. Ovarium pubescens tertiam longitudinem loculi aequanti. Indusium transverse oblongum 1.5 mm longum setis albidis 0.1 mm longis super labiis. Capsula subglobularis 5–6 mm diametro pubescens duabus valvis integris ad basim dehiscens. Semina orbicularia 3.5 mm diametro reticulata fusca nigrae ala brunnea pallide circa 0.5 mm lata.

Prostrate or ascending herb with stems up to 120 cm long. *Basal leaves* ephemeral; cauline leaves ovate to elliptic, up to 2 cm long, dentate, pubescent with mostly simple hairs but a few glandular ones also present, tapering very gradually towards the base. *Flowers* arranged in terminal leafy racemes on ebracteolate pedicels up to 4 cm long. *Sepals* narrow-oblong, c. 3.5 mm long. *Corolla* yellow, 11–15 mm long, simple- and glandular-pubescent outside and simple-pubescent inside particularly in the throat; anterior pouch prominent, about as long as the ovary; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* pubescent with simple and minute glandular hairs and with a dissepiment c. one-third as long as the loculus and bearing c. 15 ovules;



style 4–5 mm long; indusium transverse-oblong, 3 mm wide. *Capsule* subglobular, slightly compressed, 5–6 mm diam., dehiscent through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, orbicular, 3.5 mm diam., dark brown to almost black, reticulate-foveate, with a distinct rim and a thick pale brown wing.

This species might be placed in ser. *Foliosae* Benth. according to Krause's system but it shows no close affinity with any other species. It is known only from the drier parts of Western Australia. The specific epithet is an aboriginal word for *Triodia* spp., with which this species is frequently found growing; the epithet is indeclinable.

***Goodenia occidentalis* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: 140 miles (224 km) W. of the Warburton Range on the road to Laverton, Western Australia, *R. Carolin* 5936, 27.7.1967 (NSW).

Herba prostrata vel decumbens. Caulis usque ad 40 cm longi glabrescentes. Folia oblanceolata 2–8 cm longa plus minusve crasse dentata usque lyrata vel interdum integra pubescentia pilis simplicibus appressis basim versus sensim contracta. Flores in racemis secundis terminalibus dispositi, bracteis linearilanceolatis vel linearibus, pedunculis arcuatis ebracteolatis articulatis. Corolla flava sed interdum brunneo-purpurascens basim versus simpliciter pubescens extus sacco indistincto. Ovarium glabrum vel sparse glandulose ac simpliciter pubescens dissepimento circa quartum longitudinem loculi aequanti. Capsula globularis usque ad 3 mm diametro per duas valvas integras dehiscens. Semina orbicularia circa 2 mm diametro nigra nitida reticulata ala hyalina 0.5 mm lata qua partem corporis imbricata.

Prostrate to decumbent herb with scapes up to 40 cm long. *Leaves* mostly basal, oblanceolate, 2–8 cm long, thick, pubescent with appressed simple hairs, dentate to lyrate or sometimes almost entire, tapering very gradually towards the base. *Flowers* arranged in terminal racemes, sometimes  $\pm$  secund with linear to linear-lanceolate bracts; pedicels 6–10 mm long, ebracteolate. *Sepals* ovate or lanceolate 1–1.6 mm long, adnate to the ovary for c. two-thirds of its length. *Corolla* yellow often becoming purplish-brown towards its base, 4–6 mm long; anterior pouch not prominent; superior lobes auriculate. *Ovary* glabrous or nearly so with a dissepiment scarcely half as long as the loculus and bearing 20 ovules; style c. 1.5 mm long; indusium depressed-ovate, 1–1.2 mm wide, villous and with white bristles on the lips. *Capsule* globular 2.5–3 mm diam., dehiscent through two entire valves. *Seeds* biconvex, orbicular, c. 2 mm diam., black with an overlapping hyaline mucilaginous wing.

This species would probably be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Benth. according to Krause's system. It has been confused with *G. filiformis* De Vriese in the past but it lacks the distinct corolla pouch of the latter and the wing of the seed overlaps the body. The specific epithet refers to its chiefly western distribution, although it has been collected in New South Wales and South Australia.

***Goodenia faucium* Carolin, sp. nov.**

HOLOTYPE: Gorge near Mt. Liebig, Northern Territory, *G. Chippendale* 3556, 23.7.1957 (NT).  
ISOTYPES: CANB, MEL.

Suffrutex viscidus caulibus erectis vel ascendentibus usque 40 cm altis. Folia obovata lanceolata vel anguste elliptica usque ad 3.5 cm longa viscida pilis minutis peltatis ad basim sensim contracta plerumque sessilia. Flores in racemis foliosis terminalibus dispositi pedunculis ebracteolatis articulatis. Sepala anguste elliptica vel lanceolata 4 mm longa. Corolla flava 14–15 mm longa viscida extus pubescens intus sacco duas partes longitudinem ovarii aequanti instructa. Lobi superiores corollae ala auriculata quam alia angustiore. Ovarium transverse oblongum 1 mm longum barbula villosa infra, et setis albidis 0.2–0.3 mm longis super labiis munitum. Capsula subglobularis 4.5 mm diametro duabus valvis integris dehiscens. Semina elliptica 3 mm longa ala angusta hyalina circa 0.2 mm lata.



Perennial viscid subshrub with erect or ascending stems to 40 cm high. *Leaves* mostly cauline, obovate to narrow-elliptic, 1.5–3.5 cm long, covered with minute peltate hairs and thus apparently glabrous but viscid, dentate, acute, sessile or tapering very gradually into a short petiole. *Flowers* arranged in terminal leafy racemes on ebracteolate peduncles up to 15 mm long. *Sepals* narrow-elliptic to lanceolate, 4 mm long. *Corolla* yellow, 14–15 mm long, covered with minute viscid peltate hairs outside and with a distinct anterior pouch; superior lobes with unequal wings and auriculate. *Ovary* viscid with a dissepiment c. half as long as the loculus bearing c. 40 ovules; style 5 mm long, glabrous; indusium transverse-oblong, c. 2.5 mm wide, with a villous beard on the lower surface and white bristles on the lips. *Fruit* subglobular, 4.5 mm diam., dehiscing through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, elliptic, c. 3 mm long with a prominent rim and a narrow wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Foliosae* Benth. in Krause's system. It shows some affinities with *G. larapinta* Tate but differs in having minute peltate hairs, rather than the long glandular hairs of *G. larapinta*. The specific epithet refers to the narrow valleys near Mt Liebig in the Northern Territory where this species appears to be confined.

#### *Goodenia virgata* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 73 miles (117 km) from Yuendumu on Alice Springs Road, Northern Territory, R. Carolin 7937, 24.8.1970 (NSW). ISOTYPE: SYD.

Herba erecta vel ascendens caulibus glabris vel pubescentibus sparse rigidis usque 40 cm altis. Folia basalia linearia ad oblanceolata 1–6 cm longa plus minusve crassa plana vel involuta glabra integra basim versus contracta vel admodum sessilia. Folia caulina parviora involuta plerumque linearia. Flores in pedunculis 15–25 mm longis glabris vel pubescentibus sparse ebracteolatis articulatis pulvinatis ad basim divergentibus vel capsuliferis etiam reflexis in racemis terminalibus dispositi. Sepala lineari-lanceolata 1.5–2 mm longa. Corolla flava 8–12 mm longa simpliciter ac glandulose pubescens extus. Ovarium simpliciter ac glandulose pubescens dissepimento quantum longitudinem loculi aequanti. Indusium transverse late oblongum 1.5 mm longum villosum setis albidis 0.4 mm longis super labiis munitum. Capsula globularis 7 mm diametro duabus valvis integris dehiscens. Semina orbicularia circa 2.5 mm diametro ala 0.8–1 mm lata.

Erect to ascending herb to 40 cm high. *Leaves* both basal and cauline, linear to oblanceolate, 1–6 cm long, glabrous or with a few simple hairs towards the top, thick, flat or terete, dentate or entire, sessile or nearly so; cauline ones usually linear. *Flowers* arranged in terminal racemes on ebracteolate peduncles up to 25 mm long; the peduncles divergent or patent in the fruiting stage and usually persistent after the valves of the capsule have fallen. *Sepals* linear-lanceolate, 1.5–2 mm long, adnate to the ovary for half to two-thirds of its length. *Corolla* yellow, 8–12 mm long, glandular- and simple-pubescent outside, with a prominent anterior pouch; superior lobes with equal wings on either side, auriculate. *Ovary* glandular- and simple-pubescent with a dissepiment c. half as long as the loculus and bearing 6–14 ovules; style 4 mm long; indusium transverse-broad-oblong, 2 mm wide, villous on both surfaces with white bristles on the lips. *Fruit* globular, 7 mm diam., dehiscing through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, orbicular, c. 2.5 mm diam., grey, colliculate with a prominent rim and a wide wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Benth. according to Krause's system. It resembles *G. arnuttiana* F. Muell., differing in having glabrous leaves and equal wings on the superior lobes of the corolla. It is known only from the Tanami Desert on the borders of the Northern Territory and Western Australia. The specific epithet refers to the appearance of the plant when the capsule valves have fallen from the pedicels; it then resembles a small shrub with bare twigs.

*Goodenia triodiophila* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 74 miles (118 km) from Tom Price on Yampire Gorge Road, Western Australia, R. Carolin 7773, 9.8.1970 (NSW). ISOTYPE: SYD.

Herba erecta vel ascendens ramosissima caulibus rigidis usque 40 cm altis glabra vel glabrescens basibus nonnunquam exceptis. Folia linearia 4–10 cm longa teretia involuta sessilia glabra pro parte maxima. Flores in pedunculis 8–30 mm longis ebracteolatis articulatis glabris vel apicem versus sparse glandulose pubescentibus, in racemis terminalibus dispositi. Sepala lineari-lanceolata usque ad anguste elliptico-oblonga 1.5–3 mm longa ad ovarium per 1/3–1/2 longitudinis eius affixa. Corolla flava 10–12 mm longa extus simpliciter ac glandulose pubescens intus simpliciter pubescens sacco prominenti ovarium aequanti instructa. Ovarium dissepimento corollae dimidium longitudinem loculi aequanti. Indusium depresso ovatum 1.5–1.8 mm longum glabrum vel villosum setis brevis 0.1–0.2 mm longis super labiis munitum. Capsula globularis usque ovoida circa 6 mm diametro duabus valvis integris dehiscens. Semina orbicularia 6 mm diametro reticulata ala straminea 1–1.5 mm lata.

Much branched stiff ascending or erect herb to 40 cm high. Stems reddish or brownish and pubescent towards the base but becoming green and glabrous towards the top. Leaves linear, 4–10 cm long, terete, involute, sessile, lowest ones with a few simple hairs but upper ones usually glabrous. Flowers in terminal racemes on ebracteolate peduncles up to 30 mm long. Sepals lanceolate to narrow-elliptic-oblong 1.5–3 mm long adnate to the ovary for one-third to a half of its length. Corolla yellow, 10–12 mm long, glandular and simple-pubescent outside; anterior pocket prominent; superior lobes with ± equal wings, auriculate. Ovary simple- and glandular-pubescent with a dissepiment half as long as the loculus and bearing 20–25 ovules; style 5–6 mm long, glabrous or villous; indusium depressed-ovate, c. 3 mm wide, pubescent on both surfaces and with white bristles on the lips. Fruit globular to ovoid, c. 6 mm diam., dehiscing through two entire valves. Seeds flattened, orbicular, 4–6 mm diam., reticulate-alveolate with a prominent rim and a broad wing.

This species would be placed in ser. *Pedicellosae* Benth. in Krause's system. It resembles *G. armitiana* F. Muell. but can be distinguished by the glabrous, longer leaves and the branched main stem. It is a common species throughout central Australia; occurring in Western Australia, Northern Territory and Queensland. The specific epithet refers to the fact that it frequently grows in hummocks of *Triodia* spp.

*Goodenia stellata* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: 73 miles (117 km) from Tom Price on Yampire Gorge Road, Western Australia, R. Carolin 7770, 9.8.1970 (NSW). ISOTYPE: SYD.

Herba decumbens vel prostrata pubescens pilis stellatis caulibusque usque 20 cm longis. Folia fere rosulata oblongo-elliptica usque ovata 4–8 cm longa 5–25 mm lata pubescentia crenato-dentata basim versus in petiolum plus minusve abrupte contracta: folia caulina similia sed parviora et fere sessilia. Flores in pedunculis pubescentibus ebracteolatis articulatis 10–20 mm longis, in racemis foliosis terminalibus dispositi. Corolla flava 12–15 mm longa stellate pubescens extus et basin versus simpliciter pubescens intus. Alae in margine utroque loborum corollae apicem vix attingentes eaque in marginibus inferioribus loborum superiorum auriculatae. Stylus 6–7 mm longus glaber indusio transverse oblongo 1–1.5 mm longo. Capsula globularis 6–7 mm diametro pubescens duabus valvis integris dehiscens. Semina orbicularia circa 4 mm diametro nigra nitidula reticulata ala et ora vix insignibus.



Decumbent to prostrate stellate-pubescent herb with stems to 20 cm long. *Leaves* mostly basal, oblong-elliptic to ovate, 4–8 cm long, crenate-dentate, obtuse, tapering  $\pm$  abruptly into a short petiole; cauline leaves smaller and almost sessile. *Flowers* arranged in terminal leafy racemes on ebracteolate peduncles 10–20 mm long. *Sepals* lanceolate to narrow-oblong, c. 4 mm long. *Corolla* yellow, 12–15 mm long, stellate-pubescent outside with an obscure anterior pouch; superior lobes auriculate with a slightly narrower wing on the auricle side than on the other. *Ovary* with a dissepiment c. two-thirds the length of the loculus and bearing 25–30 ovules; style 6–7 mm long, glabrous; indusium with a few hairs scattered over the surfaces and white bristles on the lips. *Fruit* globular, 6–7 mm diam., dehiscent through two entire valves. *Seeds* flattened, orbicular, c. 4 mm diam., black, glossy, minutely reticulate with a scarcely differentiated wing.

This species is of doubtful position in Krause's classification but would possibly be placed in ser. *Foliosae* Benth. It differs from all other members of that series in having stellate hairs on the leaves. It is known from the Pilbara Region and Gibson Desert of Western Australia. The specific epithet refers to the stellate hairs that cover the plant.

*Scaevola basedowii* Carolin, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: Mt Unapproachable, South Australia, H. Basedow 134, 1.7.1926 (K). (Not the sheet marked 'SHT. 2 . . .').

Planta erecta ramosa suffruticosa ad 60 cm alta. Caules glandulose pubescentes atque pilis simplicibus paucis instructis. Folia ovata ad triangulares plerumque ad 8 mm longa pilis glandulosis simplicibusque. Flores plerumque solitares, in pedunculis ad 5 cm longis in axillis foliorum bracteolis duabus parvis triangularibus. Sepala pilis glandularibus instructa in dimidio inferiore connata, 2–3 mm longa tubo includentibus. Corolla alba sed lineis fuscis notata, ad 2.2 cm longa, intus barba longa densa et extus pilis arcuatis antrorsis simplicibus instructa. Ovarium pilis glandulosis simplicibusque munitum. Indusium setis numerosis fusco-albis idem aequantibus vel superantibus. Fructus sicciter carnosus.

Erect subshrub to 60 cm high. *Stems* much-branched, glandular-pubescent and with some scattered stiff simple hairs,  $\pm$  ridged. *Leaves* ovate to triangular, mostly less than 8 mm long, 1–3 mm wide, acute to bluntly acuminate, pubescent as the stems. *Flowers* borne in the axils of the upper leaves; peduncles up to 5 cm long, similar to the stems; bracteoles 2, triangular-ovate, c. 3 mm long, opposite or slightly displaced and inserted in the upper third of the peduncle. *Sepals* glandular-pubescent with very few simple hairs, connate into a tube 2–3 mm long surmounted by the lobes which are 1–1.5 mm long. *Corolla* 15–22 mm long, white with brownish lines, pubescent with stiff antrorse-arcuate to appressed simple hairs outside, densely bearded below the lobes inside; lobes oblong-elliptic, 5–7 mm long, 1.5 mm wide with a wing on either side c. 1 mm wide; tube 10–15 mm long. *Stamens* with filaments 5–7 mm long; anthers oblong, c. 2 mm long with a short flattened terminal appendage. *Ovary* covered with short glandular hairs and long stiff white patent simple hairs. *Fruit* dry, drupe-like, up to 5 mm diam.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED: NORTHERN TERRITORY: Mt Ziel—northern base, G. W. Carr 1772 & A. C. Beaglehole 45501, 13.6.1974 (SYD); 17 miles (27 km) S. of Mt. Wedge Station, M. Lazarides 6062, 19.9.1956 (NSW); Camp 17 and 18 Elder Exploring Expedition, R. Helms 10.7.1891 (NSW 83096).

This species would be placed in ser. *Pogonantha* G. Don according to Krause's system, close to *Scaevola depauperata* R. Br. and can be distinguished from related species by the characters shown in Table 1.

The specific epithet refers to the collector of the type specimen, Herbert Basedow (1883–1933), a South Australian geologist and anthropologist who took part in a number of expeditions into northern South Australia and the Northern Territory.



TABLE 1  
Diagnostic Features of *S. basedowii* and Related Species

Species	Indumentum on stems	Hairs on ovary and corolla	Calyx	Distribution
<i>S. basedowii</i> ..	glandular and simple	white, coarse	campanulate	N.T. & drier parts of W.A.
<i>S. depauperata</i> ..	glabrous	white, short	campanulate	Qld, S.A., southern N.T.
<i>S. parvifolia</i> ..	simple ..	whitish, stiff	deeply divided	Qld., N.T., W.A., north of c. 26° 50' S. latitude.
<i>S. restiacea</i> ..	glabrous	golden, short	deeply divided	W.A.

*Coopernookia scabridiuscula* *Carolin*, sp. nov.

HOLOTYPE: Cliffs on SE side of Mt. Maroon, Queensland, *M. Olsen* 374, 23.9.1976 (BRI 218131). ISOTYPE: (SYD).

Suffrutex ad 1 m alta. Folia anguste elliptica ad oblongo-elliptica (4-) 6-8 cm longa pilis glandulosis sed ubi adulta scabridiuscula. Flores in racemis bracteolatis basim ovarii vix excedentibus. Corolla malvina pilis stellatis et glandulosis extus 15-16 mm longa lobis ac fauce barbatis. Capsula seminaque ignota.

Weak branching shrub to 1 m high. Stems glandular hairy when young. Leaves narrow- to oblong-elliptic (4-) 6-8 cm long, 5-10 mm wide, glandular-pubescent when young but becoming minutely scabrid with age, dentate, acute to acuminate, base attenuate with a short indistinct petiole; margin slightly recurved particularly towards the base and apex. Flowers arranged in terminal leafy racemes; pedicels 10-15 mm long with two linear bracteoles which scarcely exceed the base of the ovary inserted about the middle, indistinctly articulated between the bracteoles. Sepals ovate to lanceolate, 5-6 mm long, 1.5-2 mm wide, acute, adnate to the lower half of the ovary, glandular-pubescent. Corolla "pink-purple", 15-16 mm long, stellate and glandular-pubescent outside, villous towards the base inside and with rows of long pseudo-hairs (barbulae) on the lobes and extending into the throat; superior lobes narrow-elliptic, 10-12 mm long, c. 1.5 mm wide with a wing c. 2 mm wide on either side making an obtuse angle at the apex; inferior lobes narrow-elliptic to oblanceolate, 9-10 mm long and c. 2 mm wide with a wing c. 2 mm wide and c. 6 mm long on either side; connate part of the inferior lobes c. 4 mm long; anterior pocket not very prominent but about half as long as the ovary. Stamens 5, free; filaments linear, 3-4 mm long; anthers oblong, 1.5 mm long, obtuse. Ovary glandular-pubescent with an almost obsolete dissepiment bearing 2-4 ovules; styles 9-10 mm long, villous; indusium depressed-ovate 1.5 mm long, 2-2.5 mm wide, villous with long white bristles on the lips. Capsule and seeds not seen.

This species has an apparently restricted distribution, and is distinguished from *C. barbata* by having broader and altogether larger leaves and shorter bracteoles; from *C. chisholmii* it differs in not having stellate hairs on the leaves. It is known only from the Mt. Maroon region in Queensland near the border with New South Wales.

SPECIMEN EXAMINED: QUEENSLAND: Mt Maroon, *S. L. Everist* 7053, 28.1.1962 (BRI 04427).

*Verreauxia verreauxii* (*De Vriese*) *Carolin*, **comb. nov.**

**BASEONYM:** *Dampiera verreauxii* De Vriese, Nat. Verh. Holl. Maats. Wet. Haarlem 10: 118, t. 20 (1854).

**TYPE:** *Verreaux* (P).

**ABSOLUTE SYNONYM:** *Verreauxia paniculata* Benth., Fl. Austral. 4: 105 (1869), *nom. superfl.*

**TYPE:** as for *Dampiera verreauxii*.

When Bentham described *V. paniculata* he listed *Dampiera verreauxii* De Vriese as a synonym and therefore the former is a superfluous name.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Dr L. A. S. Johnson for checking the Latin descriptions and Miss A. Graham for typing the manuscript.

## REFERENCE

Krause, L. (1912). *Goodeniaceae* und *Brunoniaceae*. 'Das Pflanzenreich'. Heft 54. (Engelmann: Leipzig).

Manuscript received 5.9.1979